JAVA GOVᵀ. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER* 26, 1812. [NO. 44.

ADDITIONAL

Custom-house Regulations.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to admit the free Exportation of Specie, from and after the 1st January 1813, from the Port of Batavia, on payment of an Export Duty of 10 per cent.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Assist. Sec. to Govt.

BYVOEGSEL

Tot de In en Uitgaande Regten.

HET heeft den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur behaagt, den vrye uitvoer te vergunnen van gemunt geld uit de haven van Batavia van en na den 1ste January 1813, tegens de betaling eener geregtigheid van 10 per cent.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Ass. Sec. van het Gouv.

Advertisement.

FOR Sale, two Bills of Exchange on the Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy at Madras, for the amount of Spanish Dollars 427. 2, and 356. 96.

For further particulars enquire at the Office of the undersigned, Accountant at Batavia.

J. G. BAUER.

Advertentie.

ZYN te bekomen twee Wissels op den Commissaris van zyn Majesteits Zeemagt te Madras, ten bedragen van Spaansche Dalers 427. 2 en Spaansche Dalers 356. 96. Kunnende nadere onderrigting deswegen worden erlangt op het Burow van den ondergeteekende Boekhouder Generaal te Batavia.

J. G. BAUER.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, late Superintending Surgeon on this Island, or having just demands on the same, are directed to give in their claims and pay their debts without delay to the Town Major of Batavia.

THOS. OTHO. TRAVERS,
Town-Major.

RYSWICK,
Dec. 26, 1812.

AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, the 6th proximo, will be sold by Public Auction, at the General Hospital, the Property of the late Doctor HUNTER, consisting of Wearing Apparel, Household Furniture, Horses, Carriages, Wines, Liquors, and various other Articles.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Articles to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the moment after the sale, and to be paid for one month after that date.

THOS. OTHO. TRAVERS,
Town-Major.

Advertisement.

MR. JOSEPH JOHANESS BABOOM, having determined to remove to Samarang, requests the favor of those Gentlemen indebted to him to pay the same to Messrs. *Stephanuse Makertich* and *Satur Aviid*, at No. 30, Great Malacca Street, without delay.

BATAVIA, 8th Dec. 1812.

DESERTED,

FROM Captain Lane's Quarters, on the morning of the 27th Nov. last,

GILBERT,

Private Caffree Soldier, belonging to His Majesty's Bourbon Regiment; about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and rather thick lips.

DRESS.

A black round hat, and occasionally blue and yellow nankeen.

Intimation has been received, that the above deserter proceeded with the troops which left this on the 3d instant for Duke of York's Island, and that every reason is apprehended, that he was seduced by some person or persons unknown. The usual reward will be given for his apprehension.

GEORGE LANE, *Captain,*
69th Regt.

ADVERTISEMENT,

MR. H. H. SMITH, the Acting Executor of the Estate of Mr. ROBERT SCOTT, having arrived at Batavia and produced the probate of the last Will and Testament of the deceased, all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby requested to liquidate their accounts to the said Executor.

J. DAVIDSON.

BATAVIA,
Dec. 11, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of Mr. Robert Scott of Madras, and late Merchant at Batavia, are requested to send in the same for liquidation, and all such Persons who may be indebted to the said Estate are solicited to pay their accounts on presentation.

H. H. SMITH, *Acting Executor.*

WANTED,

AN Assistant in the Pay Office. For further particulars enquire at the Pay Office.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen de volgende Vendutien worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 28 *Dec.* 1812.

VOOR de woning van *J. A. Lion*, staande in de Zandzee over de wagen verhuurdery, van goud en zilver-werken, huismeubelen, slaven, yzerwerken in zoort, nieuwe wagen bakken en dito onderstellen met dies toebehoren, zo meede andere houtwerken, voorts eenige paarden, waar onder twee fraaye rypaarden, nevens andere goederen.

Op Dingsdag, den 29 *Dec.* 1812.

VOOR het Negotie huis van *Satoor Awit*, staande op de Grote Roea-Malacca, van juweelen, goud en zilver werken, fluweelen in zoort, Javasche giugams, satongs, chelassen, kooy behangsels, zyde stoffen, dag en nagt keykers, wagens, slaven en slavinnen, Hollandsche boter, in vaatjes, amandelen, rosynen, roose water en roosen oly, bier in bottels en andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag den 30 *Dec.* 1812.

VOOR het Pakhuis aan de Rotterdammer poort, voor rekening van den prys Agent, van een party coffybonen en andere fraye goederen, &c. &c.

BLANK FORMS.

BLANK POWERS of ATTORNEY, BONDS, and BILLS of LADING, may be had at the Gazette Office.

Advertisement.

THE Copartnership of WATTLEWORTH and DAVIDSON having been dissolved by mutual consent, the same has ceased from this date. MR. WATTLEWORTH has taken upon himself the settlement of all accounts and affairs relative to the late Firm—all Persons having any claims upon, or indebted thereto, are in consequence requested to state their demands, and pay their debts to MR. WATTLEWORTH.

BATAVIA,
14th December 1812.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, DECEMBER 22, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has equal pride and pleasure in communicating to the Troops employed in the Expedition to Banca and Palembang, that he has received Dispatches from the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, conveying His Lordship's high approbation of the conduct of the Detachment employed on that service under the personal Command of the Commander of the Forces, and a full confirmation of the applause and acknowledgements already expressed in the General Orders of this Government. If it has been a pleasing duty to the Lieutenant Governor in Council to express his sentiments on the conduct of the Troops on every occasion where their services have been called forth, and to record his sense of the distinguished talents, energy and ability of their illustrious Commander; but it is peculiarly gratifying to him that he is thus enabled to add the sanction of the Superior Authorities, to whose approval and applause all Ranks must eventually aspire.

The Commander of the Forces is requested to cause this order to be communicated to the several Corps and Detachments employed on the Expedition to Palembang.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Goveror in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, DECEMBER 23, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments;—

Lieutenant Scott, Adjutant Bengal Artillery Detachment, to be Secretary to the Committee of Military Accounts.

Dr. Ainslie, Surgeon Madras Establishment, (being the Senior Medical Officer in the Honorable Company's Service at present on the Island of Java,) to act as Superintending Surgeon, vice Dr. Hunter, deceased.

Dr. Ainslie will accordingly proceed to Batavia without delay.

Lieutenant Stack, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, is appointed to take charge of the Detachment Amboynese Corps at Samarang, vice Roche.

2.—The Deputy Military Pay-master General is authorized to make the following payments;—

An advance of passage money and pay, agreeably to the Bengal Regulations, to Lieut. Nickisson, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, permitted on the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

A payment of twenty-nine Spanish Dollars thirty-three Stivers to the Deputy Barrack-master General, for repairs to the roof of the Hospital occupied by the sick of the Honorable Company's European Regiment.

3.—The Deputy Barrack-master General is ordered to build a Shed with the least possible delay for the Gun Bullocks in Weltevreden in such situation as the Commander of the Forces may direct to be selected for the same through the regular channel for the approval of Government.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act'g Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

We are authorized to contradict the report of a speech, said to have been delivered by Colonel Adams, at an entertainment given by the Dutch Gentlemen at Sourabaya, on the 13th ultimo, and published in our paper of the 28th, as a fabrication and an imposition on the public. The author of that communication is unknown, and under the circumstances of the death of the late Editor, it is impossible for us to trace it.

The following letter from Col. Adams on this subject, we are authorized to publish.

To the Editor of the Java Govt. Gazette.

SIR,

I have observed with equal surprize and dissatisfaction, in your paper of the 28th ultimo, a long and bombastic oration, which some of your correspondents have taken the very extraordinary and unwarrantable liberty of publishing as delivered by me, at an entertainment given here on the 13th ultimo. I beg to assure you Sir, that I made no speech whatever on that occasion; and I request you will do me the favor to contradict the one attributed to me in your paper of the 28th, and request your correspondent, whoever he may be, that when he again finds his genius forcing him to publish such compositions, he will be so kind as to do it in his own name, and take no further liberties with that of

SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
ALEX. ADAMS.

SOURABAYA,
6th December, 1812.

Arrivals since the 12th instant.

DEC. 13.—H. M. ship Phœnix, Captain Bowen.

Same day, H. M. sloop Procris, Captain Norton.

DEC. 16.—Brig L' Emilie, L. Suzor, from Mauritius, 5th Nov.—Cargo, Liquor.—Passengers, Messrs. Armouse, Tepot, & Armond.

DEC. 22.—Ship Mary, Ed. Watling, from Minto, 18th Nov.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passengers, Mrs. and Miss Watling.

Departures since the 12th instant.

DEC. 13.—H. C. brig of war Nautilus, G. Walker, for Macasser,—Passenger, Captain Phillips.

15.—Schooner Goedeverwagting, Bornikhoff, for Samarang,—Cargo, Sundries.

21.—H. C. ship Diana, Bowman, for Bengal.

22.—Brig Cornelia Catharina, Foxen, for Sourabaya.

23.—H. M. ship Volage, Captain Leslie, for Madras.

24.—Transport Venus, Hay, for Amboyna.

Same day, brig Minerva, Dagg, for the Eastward.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. ship Phœnix, do. sloop Procris, H. C. ship Aurora, do. Juliana, do. Matilda, do. schooner Young Baracouta, do Gun-boat, No. 6, do. do. 3, ship Doorjie Family, do. Musapha, do. Gertruida, do. Mary, brig Jane, do. Le Sedonis, do. Corelong, do. Pilgrim, do. Mary Ann, do. Anna Maria, do. L'Emilie, do. Better Hope, do. Kater Bag, schooner Java, do. Maria, Arab ship Dowlet Savoy, do. Jamalob, do. Futty Alvadood, do. brig Idgoos, do. Jalane.

BIRTH.

At Weltevreden, on Sunday, the 13th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Burslem, Deputy Barrack-master General, of a Son.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Poetical effusion of P. P. is of rather too *grinding* a nature for insertion.

BENGAL.

India Gazette, October 12, 1812.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Brownrigg, Governor of Ceylon, set out from Colombo on the 28th of August last, on a tour of the island. His Excellency proposed to meet Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood at Trincomalee, for the purpose of considering the expediency, of a measure that has been repeatedly agitated, namely, the establishing a depôt of naval stores at that port.

The unhealthiness of the station, the dearth of provisions, and the scantiness of the population, have hitherto been the principal obstacles.

By the Ceylon Gazette received last week, we are informed of the loss of a small colonial vessel named the *Carolus*, near Jaffnapatam.

The ship *Commerce*, which arrived in the course of last week, brings a few private letters from the Mauritius; but, the voyage of that vessel having been protracted by touching at Madras, they convey no intelligence, which had not been anticipated by the arrival of the *President*.

We have thought, however, the following extract deserving of insertion.

"PORT LOUIS, 9th AUG. 1812.

"The price of every thing in the Market here is exorbitantly dear, even that of fish, although they are to be had in abundance. The place is over loaded at present with rice; and when sold, I really know not how remittances are to be made to Bengal. Government sell such bills as they are authorized to draw on India by public sale; and I am informed, that the last bills that were put up sold for 12 per cent premium. All the Merchants here are to be seen sauntering about town, without the appearance of having any thing to attend to; and indeed, I believe such is really the case, during the greatest part of the year. We have two Americans here, one of which will shortly sail for Calcutta with spars, &c. &c. The other arrived on the 8th; as did the *Borneo* from Bengal.

"General Warde lives in the country, about eight miles from Port Louis.

The *Astrea* brought twenty three lacs of Rupees from Bombay; a great part of which has, I understand, been sent on to England, on account of the Company.

AUGUST 14, 1812.

"This market fluctuates like all others in India. One or two of the Bombay ships happened to bring some Europe articles with them, which they disposed of to a very great advantage; but the exchange is so high, and the duties and other charges so heavy, that a man must turn nearly 55 per Cent. here, in order to realize his own money in India. Labour is extremely dear in the Colony; and the Slave Trade being now abolished, the price must increase. It had indeed for several years been so much interrupted, while the place was in the hands of the French, that the population had fallen off. You pay now as much for cattle, as you did when the island was in a state of blockade. A fat bullock costs 100 Dollars; and common draught bullocks sell for 50 Dollars a head, as they are landed, though about one third of them never come to perfection. Still, beef is to be had in the market; but poultry and fish (tho' very dear) are, on the whole, the cheapest articles of living.

"The exchange is now rated at 15 per Cent. permium, on Government bills on Bengal; and individuals are quite at a loss for the means of remitting. The remittance to England is also unfavorable just now; the Bills drawn by the King's Pay-master and by others who are authorized from their situations to draw on the Lords of the Treasury, being in great demand. All attempts to export specie clandestinely are attended with great danger. Very lately, a parcel of 4000 Dollars was taken, just as it had reached the vessel for which it was intended, and confiscated, because unaccompanied by a Custom House pass. The Officers of the Customs are the more vigilant, as the detector is entitled to a certain per Centage on any money that may be seized without a permit."

EUROPE.

A short Account of the celebrated GUERILLA, Colonel Don FRANCIS ESPOZ and MINA, and of the brave Division of Volunteers of NAVARRE, which he commanded, illustrative of the great qualities that adorn that SPANISH Hero, his Manner of carrying on the War against the FRENCH, and the severe Military Discipline he is obliged to maintain to enable him to exist in a Country surrounded on all sides by the Enemy. Written by Colonel Don LORENZO XIMENEZ, Captain in the SPANISH Guards and Eye-witness to all that he relates.—Translated from the original SPANISH, by a BRITISH OFFICER now serving at CADIZ.

INTRODUCTION.—After a circuitous march, and all of us prisoners, worn down with sorrow and fatigue, we approached the French frontier; when it pleased Divine Providence that 21 officers, and 800 Spanish soldiers, prisoners of war, should owe their liberty to that illustrious partizan, Don Francisco Espoz and Mina, and his brave companions in arms. Although I owe to this great man the singular benefit of being saved by him from slavery, and perhaps death, and that I love him, and shall love him to the latest hour of my existence; do not, for this reason, believe that the account I am about to write is exaggerated. I am, on the contrary, afraid that want of talent will prevent my explaining myself with sufficient force and precision; and that the military reputation of this celebrated *Guerilla* will suffer in this attempt of mine. I have been an eye-witness of most of what I relate; and where I have not been such, I have heard it from Mina himself, of whose veracity no one can ever doubt, particularly when his countrymen, the people of Navarre, men of simple manners, but of unshaken patriotism, affirm the same. I have given myself no trouble to arrange or dress out this account; being contented with relating simply, and with strict truth, what happened; and with placing before the eyes of my companions in arms the faithful picture of a hero, who perhaps may be destined by the Deity, some day or other, to liberate Spain from its ferocious Enemy; as a small token of my gratitude to that valiant hero, who broke my chains of slavery, as well as those of 800 Spaniards, setting us at liberty to return and fight for our beloved Country.

NARRATIVE.—Having left Vitoria, the 25th of May, 1811, the convoy that went with us consisted of 1600 infantry and 200 cavalry, (French). We had hardly marched two leagues, when, between Mondragon and Vitoria, we saw two woods on the right and left of the road; immediately on approaching them, we heard a shot; instantly a most destructive fire assailed us on each flank, in front and in rear, which was so unexpected, that, with the confusion of killed and wounded such was the panick that seized the *Invincibles* (the French), that they were unable to form, or to make the least resistance; nor could they even see their enemy, the Guerillas not only being concealed in the bushes, but having also climed up the trees. In the midst of all this horror and confusion, of killed and wounded, and carriages knocked to pieces, the Invincibles were obliged to beg of us prisoners to assist them. The intrepid Mina, in front of 150 cavalry, charged them at this moment in the rear, and, like a lion, cut to pieces and destroyed every thing he met with, spreading terror and dismay in the road, putting to death men, women, and children. At this moment, we ran to our companions and defenders, while the hottest of the fire was going on, and every one tried to save himself from instant death. As soon as this horrible massacre was over, I had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with Mina, who ordered us to be marched in security to Zalduendo, six leagues distant from the point of attack. The whole of the convoy fell into his possession (the value of which was not less than a million of dollars), and between 7 and 800 Invincibles were killed, 150 prisoners, with a Colonel (Lafere), were taken, and eight other officers. I must not pass over in silence the circumstance of Mina's having in his division a countryman who fires four blunderbuss barrels in one stock; they are so made as to rest upon a swivel, which, when he intends making use of it, he chains to the ground; he loads each of these barrels with 32 balls, and he fires the four off with one lock. On this attack, at one discharge, he knocked over four coaches that were in the convoy, killing all the women and officers that were in them.

With respect to the spy, who brought him the intelligence that the convoy was going to proceed on its journey to France; of the day it was to start from Vitoria; of the number of prisoners that were with it, and of the French troops who composed the escort; he ordered him to be lashed to a part of the rock, placing a guard over him, with strict orders to kill him if he offered to try to get away. The instant the attack was over, which lasted five hours without intermission, he sent for him, and said,—"You are a good fellow—you have not deceived me—go—here is a thousand pound for you."

In a small village that we passed through, about a league and a half from Vitoria, we found all the doors of the houses shut, and there was not a living soul to be seen. The reason of this, I found was that Mina, as soon as he determined to place himself in ambush, in the evening of the preceding night went into the village, and carried away every creature out of it; men, women, and children, old and young, he collected in the market-place, tied them two and two, surrounded them with his division, and marched them up into the mountains, he there placed a strong guard over them, and told them, if they offered to speak, or make the least noise, that they should be instantly put to death, promising them, if they made no resistance, to set them at liberty in 8 hours. By this means, the French were unable to get the least intelligence of the ambuscade.

Mina is a well-made man, of a florid complexion, robust, and about five feet eight inches high, a man of few words, frank in his manner, detesting women, for he will not suffer one to be with an officer or a soldier of his party, nor, indeed, will he keep an officer or a soldier with him who is attached to them; he is between 20 and 30 years old; scarce ever eats, and never sleeps more than two hours in the night, and then always with his loaded pistols in his girdle, and his room locked, on the few nights he ever passes in a village. He is very thoughtful; never communicative: his officers never, by any accident, know where he intends to march. The instant the drum beats, whether it is for roll-call or not, he insists upon their all appearing, and the officers mounted, (that is, the Captains, for none others are allowed horses,) and their mules, with baggage, loaded. When least expected, he places himself at the head of his men, saying, "Follow this way thirty miles;" and, even on the day of his attacking the convoy, he marched them 40 miles, without the horses or men eating the whole day. He happened, at this time, to have little or no forage, either for his men or horses; but, when he has plenty, he is very liberal in giving it away, never allowing any one to receive pay for it; and, indeed, the patriotism of the people, and their adoration of Mina, is such, that they give every thing chearfully. Whenever a volunteer of infantry joins Mina, he is not allowed to bring any thing but a pair of sandals, half-stockings, breeches, and jacket. Whenever his shirt is dirty, he goes to the first house near him, enters, and says, "The shirt I have on is dirty—give me a clean one." The countryman changes with him; and, if he has time, washes it, and gets his own back; if not, he keeps Mina's, and Mina the countryman's. His arms are all rusty on the outside, but he is particularly careful to have them well cleaned within, and good locks and flints: his bayonets are encrusted with the blood of Frenchmen. The Captain who commands the advanced guard is called the *Dos Pelos*, (why, I know not;) but in this last business he ordered all his men to put three musket-balls in each of their pieces, and said "I know they did as I ordered them, for in the first discharge they killed and wounded 60 people." His cavalry, at this time, consisted of 150 intrepid and valiant men, dressed like Hussars, with jackets and blue pantaloons; caps like the rest of the army, with this difference, that they have about a yard of red cloth hanging down their backs, in a point from the cap, and a gold tassel at the end. All of them wear sandals and spurs; and Mina himself never wears boots, or half-boots, but sandals, in order the more easily to escape, by climbing up the side of mountains, if he gets knocked off his horse. He has several times saved himself miraculously in this way.

Whenever a youth wishes to enlist in the Cavalry, after being well examined by Mina, and questioned, he calls for the Commanding Officer of the Infantry, and says, this boy wishes to serve in the Cavalry; take him first with you, and let me know how he behaves. The first action they are engaged in, this Captain, who commands the Infantry, and is on horseback keeps the boy close to him during the whole of the action and watches narrowly how he behaves; and after having been four times in action, and if he distinguishes himself, the Captain brings him to Mina, and says, "this lad will do, he is worthy to die for his country." Mina then furnishes him with arms, and a horse, closely watching him himself, to see how he behaves. By these means, his corps is composed of the most desperate and intrepid Spaniards that live.

Mina has one boy of 14 years old in his troop. He is mounted on a poney, with arms in proportion to his youth, a double barrelled carbine, with pistols and sword. He is always in the advanced guard, and of course goes into action the first. This lad, by himself, got between five French cavalry soldiers, and called to them to surrender. The French, observing that a strong party of Mina's cavalry were headed by the boy, turned about, and were in the act of galloping on, when the boy charged one of them, and knocked him off his horse, and kept hold of the bridle of a second, until some of his companions came up, who put them both to the sword. Mina himself says that he is one of the bravest lads that he has in his division; and if Mina says so, you may be assured that the boy has something remarkable.

The French call Mina the King of Navarre. In whatever town he enters, he is sure to find every thing that he wants; the whole province think it an honour to have him as a guest. No officer in Navarre pays for his meals; every thing is brought out to them *gratis*. This extraordinary man has found means to get rid of all French spies cleverly enough and without putting them to death. Whenever any of his partizans have brought him any, he strips them stark naked, to see if they have papers, plans, or drawings; and if he finds any think of the sort, he calls instantly for one of the soldiers of his guard, and says to him, "Take this fellow—he is a spy—cut his right ear." The soldier (who has had pretty good practice at this work,) draws his sword, and performs the operation as cleverly as any regular surgeon. This operation being finished, he heats an iron mark red-hot, and marks upon his forehead —*Viva Mina;* With this mark the man remains the rest of his life; and I have been assured that, so ashamed are those who have suffered this operation, of shewing themselves, that they have been found singly in the mountains, actually starved to death. Mina has an hospital for his sick and wounded near a beautiful little village called Estella, close upon the brow of a mountain. Six women attend upon the sick, with two excellent surgeons. They are well supplied with every thing *gratis*. The French know the spot where he has established this hospital, and have made several attempts to surprize it, but never with success. Mina is sure to get information when they are coming; and the inhabitants of the little village all turn out, and carry the sick and wounded on biers, on their shoulders, up six leagues into the mountains, where they remain, in perfect security, until the French retire. In this same mountain, he has a cave, where he fabricates his own gun-powder; and with this he is pretty well supplied. Mina encourages the people of Navarre to trade with the French: he gives them passports to do so; by which means he secures the comfort and advantage of his men, that he could not obtain otherwise. And, for allowing this trade, he gets what he wants *gratis*. If those who wish to trade are rich, he exacts money from them, which goes towards the pay of his soldiers, but more particularly to pay his spies, to obtain information of the movements of the French. To these men he is unbounded in his liberality, and he is supplied with the most correct information of the motions of the enemy; not a man can stir, that Mina is not informed of it. If the alcades (or justices of peace) of a village are ordered by the French to make any requisition, and if they do not instantly inform Mina of it, he goes himself to their houses, in the night, and shoots them; he has done this to no less than nine of these fellows. If they inform him, Mina then takes steps accordingly, either to intercept their communications, or cut off their soldiers, or molest them in one way or other. Every volunteer has plenty of wine, meat, and bread. Every thing he takes in an action is his own; however it must be after the battle is over—he shoots every man that plunders while he ought to be fighting. His tactick is reduced simply to forming line of battle, column, charging, and great care never to fire without being sure of hitting the object. He never allows gaming, nor a pack of cards, either among the Officers or soldiers. Plunderers at all times he shoots. Officers and soldiers are all punished alike, when they forget their duty. He never takes either a regular soldier, or a regular-bred Officer, into his corps. He says, "*they pretend to have too much theory—and he sees they fail in all their attempts.*" His second in command is Guruchaga, about his own age, taller and thinner, of a most violent and hasty temper, moderate talents, brave to a degree that is incredible, impetuous in action, and a powerful arm with the sword. Mina is very fond of him, and is the only man in whom he places implicit confidence, and sometimes consults. This man is severe with the troops, and makes himself feared and respected. He is, in general, the observer of the conduct of the army in battle, and, according to his report of their individual valour, they are promoted. Mina has a perfect knowledge, as well as all his Officers and soldiers, of the whole country, and all the passes in the mountains; and, whenever it is necessary he disperses his people, appointing a particular spot, some distance off, to meet, where they never fail to arrive, altho' the country it surrounded by the French. On a recent occasion, he practised this with great success; he was surrounded by 20,000 French, who had received orders to destroy him and his corps at all hazards. Mina knew the peril of his situation; but, with his 3000 men, he remained in the mountains 15 days, treating the French with the utmost contempt. At length, about dusk, in the evening, he saw himself surrounded by four columns of the enemy, who were pressing down upon him. With the greatest coolness, he called, and said; "Gentlemen, we are in an unpleasant situation here. Let every captain take care of his company. Let the rendezvous be at such a place (naming one)—*Mina* the rallying word. And now let every man disperse, and make the best of his way." They immediately dispersed. The French deploy their columns at day-light in the morning, and, when they thought that they had these people in their power, they found the whole of them had escaped. In five days afterwards, Mina was at the head of his men, committing depredations on the French, ten leagues from that spot, and without having lost a single individual. This is

Mina's own account of this circumstance.

After we came into the power of Mina, by the capture of the French convoy who were escorting us, Mina's whole care was to provide for our security. He marched us through different villages and across mountains, sometimes close to the French lines. He endeavoured, if possible, to get us to Valencia, for which purpose he sent to Duran and Empecinado, to desire them to co-operate with him, and to pass along the banks of the Ebro, in order that they might protect our passage across. He waited with anxiety 12 days for an answer from Empecinado, but got none. (Unfortunately, Empecinado had been attacked by the French at this time, and lost his artillery.) At length, he determined to execute this project by himself. He ordered some boards to be placed on carts, with preparations to make a bridge; and spread a report that he intended to cross the Ebro at a certain point. The carts and waggons, that he loaded with these materials, he moved down in the day-time towards the water. The French, hearing this, waited anxiously expecting Mina and his troops. In the mean time, Mina started in the middle of the night, marched twelve miles from the spot where he intended building his bridge; and coming to the banks of the river, he jumped off his horse, and said, "Here is the spot where I will take you across." Without the least noise or confusion, Mina halted all his men, forced his own horse into the river, to try the depth—and, finding it practicable, he ordered a hundred men to get up behind a hundred of the cavalry, and plunge into the river. In this manner, he contrived to pass over 800 Spanish prisoners, and land them in perfect safety, before the French were aware that he was not coming down to the bridge. The moment he had placed us in safety on the other side of the river, he said, "Now, Spaniards! you are safe." He divided two handkerchiefs full of dollars amongst us, saying that we had as good right to share in the plunder of the French as they had; and, wishing us farewell, galloped into the river with his cavalry, and disappeared, leaving 20 dragoons and an officer to escort us.

This extraordinary man might, if he chose, increase the number of his army to ten or twelve thousand men; but he has no vanity; and says fairly that he thinks he can manage four or five thousand men better than a larger number.

BONAPARTE.

When Bonaparte passed through Givet, the Bridge of boats over the Meuse, which divides Givet in two, was carried away by a sudden rise of the river, and the people of the place were very slow and clumsy in getting things to rights. The little great Emperor began to grow impatient and desired that some of the British seamen prisoners, might turn out and lend their assistance. About 40 turned out accordingly. The Jacks fell to work with their usual spirit and alacrity (it was mere play to them) pulled, hauled and hammered in jolly style, and refitted the Bridge in a trice and so much to Bonaparte's satisfaction that he gave them their liberty and £15 to drink, besides £.10 to a man who had broken his arm during the job, and at the same time liberated a Clergyman.

GENERAL SARRAZIN.

General Sarrazin complains of coldness and neglect in the treatment he has received from the British government. He says he has given value, and has received no equal value in return. He has delivered notes, plans, and printed books to an immense amount: *videlicet*.

Account of the sums due to the underwritten by the English government on the 1st of June, 1811.

	£.	s.
1. A pension for the first five months of 1811, ...	1250	0
2. Remaining due for books and pamphlets, ...	912	15
3. Indemnity for effects lost at Boulogne	10,000	0
4. For notes and plans, ...	50,000	0
	£.62,168	15

Conformable to the account sent in to the Foreign Office, London, the first June, of 1811. General SARRAZIN.

He acknowledges the receipt of about £600, which bears but a small proportion to his bill delivered. As we have not seen the plans nor perused the notes in question, we must be silent on their real value. He addresses this memorial to H. R. H. the Prince Regent; and demands,

"1. Letters of naturalization.

"2. That his wife and his son be considered as prisoners of war in France.

"3. That his rank of Lieutenant-General be acknowledged from the 8th of October, 1798, on which day he was exchanged in that quality for General Sir Harry Burrard, agreeably to the cartel which is deposited at the Foreign Office, and consequently recognised as holding that rank by the English government.

"4. A pension of three thousand pounds sterling a year for life.

"5. An indemnity of ten thousand pounds sterling for his losses at Boulogne, to enable him to take a house suitable to his rank in London as he had in France.

"6. A capital of fifty thousand pounds sterling in payment of his notes and plans.

BERNADOTTE.

That he once had little presentiment of his future fate, may be safely inferred from his countryman's story. The following anecdote is told by Sarrazin.

About the end of May, 1794, the French army, called of Ardennes, was encamped near the river Sambre, on both sides of *Baudribus* farm, where was established the head-quarters of General Klebar; General Bernadotte, now Prince Regent of Sweden, and then colonel of the 72d Regiment, commanded the vanguard of the army. Having called on General Kleber for the service of his troops, he was informed the army shall execute a movement. Go to the staff-office, said Kleber to Bernadotte, ask Sarrazin to deliver you the order for your column, and bring it to me that I may sign it. I saw then Bernadotte for the first time; his *Gascoon* accent convinced me that he was my countryman, and his good looking physiognomy gave me hope to form a friendship with him. It is easily conceived that our acquaintance was quickly settled. We promised to visit each other as often as possible. As soon as he had acquainted me with the intentions of Kleber, I wrote his order which was dispatched very soon, without disturbing our conversations. He brought it to Kleber, who signed it immediately without perusing it. Bernadotte returned to the office with such a look of astonishment, that I feared some reproach of Kleber had taken place. I begged him to explain the matter. He confessed that he was stupified that Kleber should sign so confidentially, and he begged the explanation, how it was possible that although so young, I could be able to put in motion a great army. I wished not to speak to my new friend as a mountebank, and I showed him the campaigns in Flanders, by Marshall Luxembourg, the excellent maps of Ferrari, and the atlas of the principal strong towns of the Low Countries. Then with a tone rather of regret, he said to me that he had refused the rank of general two days ago, because he thought himself not learned to fulfil the duties of that situation. I laughed heartily at his modesty, for seldom practised by the Gascoons, and I assured him, that should he accept, he would be a great deal superior to those drunkards, Vezu, Charbonner, Fromentin, &c. &c. "Since you are of such an opinion," replied Bernadotte sharply, "should it be offered again, I shall accept." I communicated this avowal to Kleber, who the same day got him named General by the representatives of the convention, who were at the head quarters.

When the Voiage left England, a report relative to the conduct of Bernadotte was in circulation, which, if true, shews that this personage, not withstanding his revolutionary education, has not lost that correctness of feeling, which, in the instance above related, led him to refuse a situation which he thought himself unqualified to fill.

It was reported that Bernadotte, convinced that the interests of Sweden required her, in the present state of affairs in the North of Europe, to take an active and decided part against France, and being unwilling to conduct hostilities against his own native country, had declared his resolution to resign his power as Prince Regent into other hands, in order that Sweden might effectively and vigorously carry into execution that system which, though he could not be an agent in it himself, he thought it was her interest to pursue.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

On Saturday morning last, soon after eight o'clock, *Julien Dubois* and *Guillaume Beury* were taken from Winchester Gaol to the usual place of execution, and after some time spent in prayer, were launched into eternity. On the morning of the execution, the officers of the prison went to their cells soon after five o'clock and found the prisoners in a lifeless state, and the floor covered with blood. The surgeon of the prison was immediately sent for, the effusion of blood stopped, and themselves sufficiently recovered to attend the exhortations of the Priest, who represented to them the great sin they had committed in attempting their own lives, and they expressed their contrition for it. They effected their purpose by means of a short piece of glass, with which they made an incision in their arms, and enlarged the orifice with an old rusty nail, sharpened, which they had concealed about their wooden shoes. They had expressed a wish to be shot instead of hanged, as a death more agreeable to a soldier; but being informed that could not be done, they appeared resigned. Beury, considering that he should effectually destroy himself, had left a written paper in his room, stating, that when a valiant Frenchman was sentenced to die by the common executioner, rather than disgrace himself, his family, and his country, by such an ignominious end, he preferred dying by his own hands. At the place of execution, and on receiving sentence of death, Beury exclaimed, *vive l'Empereur!* After their bodies had hung the usual time, they were taken down and buried in the Catholic burial ground.

FROM THE TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—While the public mind is still agitated by reflecting on the loss of two thousand of our brave seamen who have lately perished in the North Sea, I wish to state, through the medium of your paper, what I humbly conceive to be the reason of at least a part of this misfortune, namely, false economy in sending our ships to sea without proper instruments to navigate them, when they may be supplied for a comparative trifle; for it may be easily proved, that our ships of war may be supplied for ten years, with all that is necessary for that purpose, for less than *one Shilling* per cent, on the money voted for the support of our navy during that period.

Every man who has assosiated with naval officers for the last thirty years, must have heard their complaints of the want of good chronometers, to ascertain the longitude at sea, which but few can afford to purchase as they cost an hundred pounds each; and it was the opinion of our great navigator, Cook, (as I have been told by one of his officers), that no valuable ship ought to be sent to sea, with less than two good time-keepers; in addition to which, I humbly submit, they ought to be allowed three sextants, and a couple of good marine barometers.

I will not speak of the *St. George & Defence*; but there is no doubt in my mind, that the *Hero & Grasshopper*, with their convoy (and perhaps the *Minotaur*, last year) were lost *for want of time-keepers* to ascertain the *longitude*; and this will not appear extraordinary, when it is recollected, that an error of no more than six degrees and an half, or about *half a point* in the course steered, either to the right or left of the true course, from the Naze of Norway, will carry a ship upon Smiths Knowl, off Yarmouth, or upon the Haaks Sand, on the coast of Holland; and every seaman must know, that in gales of wind, in long winter nights, when hampered with convoys, as in this case, it is impossible to keep a dead reckoning within half a point of the compass; therefore I think that no blame could attach to the officers who navigated those unfortunate ships: for the error in the *longitude* was the cause of their loss; and every one under similar circumstances must be liable to the same misfortune.

The narrative of the loss of the *Hero* and *Grasshopper*, by an officer of the latter, states, that when they came into shallow water, on the Haaks Sand, near the Texel, they thought themselves on Smith's Knowl, on the Norfolk coast; for Captain Newman made the signal to his convoy to alter their course to *port*, or the left hand (which ran them farther on the Haaks), as he considered himself on Smith's Knowl; which, by the charts furnished by the Admiralty, lies two degrees and 26 minutes to the westward of the spot on which he perished. Now, *this difference of longitude gives nine minutes and 44 seconds of time*; and as they had an opportunity of ascertaining their latitude pretty correctly, can it be believed, if there had been only one good chronometer on board the *Hero* or the *Grasshopper*, that they could have made a mistake of near two degrees and an half, or ten minutes of time in their *longitude*? or that they should have mistaken a shoal on the coast of Holland, for one near Winterton, in Norfolk? The value of these two ships alone would find the whole navy in chronometers, sextants, and borometers, for ten years. I am, &c.

A CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

HYDROPHOBIA CURED BY VINEGAR.

Communicated in a letter from a Gentleman at Venice to his Friend in London.

"If you were here, you would be very much pleased with a discovery made at Udine, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to this republic.—The discovery is this:—A poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the Hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A Physician of Padue, called Count Leonisse, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Padue Hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sun set, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured. I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing; and I hope you will make it known in England, in the most public manner; and as I am sure that this astonishing remedy will have as happy an effect there as it had here, so I should be glad to be apprised of it that I may relate it in my said paper. As you have more rambling dogs in London than we have here, it is probable that the experiment will soon be tried, please God, with success."

An eminent Doctor of the University of Cambridge in one of his Diaries proposed the following question: "There is a word in the English language, to which if you add a syllable, it will make it shorter." Short is the word required, to which if you add *er*, it will then be *shorter*. This is a paradox, for the word by being made actually longer, becomes really *shorter*. and now, *vice versa*, to contrast with the above, I shall name two or three words, which, by being made shorter in one sense, become longer in another. *Pague* is a word of one syllable; take away the two first letters, and there will be a word of two syllables remain, by which it appears the *ague* is four-sixths of the plague: we have three other words of this kind, viz. *teague*, *league* and *progue*.

There is a word in the English language of five syllables, from which, if one syllable be deducted, one syllable remains—*Monosyllable*.

The two longest monosyllables in our language are *strength* and *streight*, and the very longest word *honorificability*. But this is an obsolete phrase, and is not to be found in any vocabulist I know of, Baily excepted, who has borrowed it from the Latin, in which language it has a letter more, viz. *honorificabilitudinitas*.

Heroine is, perhaps, as peculiar a word as any in our language; the two first letters of it are male, the three first female, the four first a brave man, and the whole word a brave woman. It runs thus, *he*, *her*, *hero*, *heroine*.

We have a term for a beggar, which may be divided without the transposition of a single letter, with only the addition of an apostrophe, so as to make a complete simple sentence; and such a sentence as a person of this description may generally address himself withal: the term is *mendicant*, and the sentence arising from its division—*mend I can't*, which most of them may too truly assert.

These words deserve remark, *tartar*, *papa*, and *murmur*, in English, *toto* in Latin, and *berber*, in the Turkish language; because they each of them are the same syllable twice repeated.

We have several dissyllable words, which read the same backwards as forwards, such as *aga*, *ala*, *lesel*, *refer*, &c. But we have few which constitute a different word by a reverse reading; there are these, *lever*, *ever*, *repel*, *sever*, which read backwards makes *revel*, *reve*, *leper*, *reves*; and *æra*, by dissolving the dipthong, when retrogradely read will be *area*.

Of trisyllables there can't be excepted so many; *animal* it is true will be found to make the Latin, and by adoption, English word *lamina*.

ESSEX ASSIZES.

CHELMSFORD, THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

CHARGE OF MURDERS.

J. W. Rutter, Master and Commander of the Post office packet, the *Lady Frances*, carrying the mails from Harwich to Anholt, was indicted for the murder of John Fair, a seaman on board the packet, on the 8th of October last, at Harwich.

John Battie the mate, stated, that the vessel was the sole property of the Captain who was hired by the Post office to carry the Anholt mails, and that he had a Commission from the Admiralty and from the Post office. They came into Harwich river on the 8th of last October, when Haggis, an officer of the Customs, came on board. On searching the vessel, it was found that the men had secreted a quantity of tea and spirits on board, on which Haggis said it was his duty to seize the vessel, and he accordingly, in the King's name, seized it. The Captain was then on shore and the witness, as mate, sent for him. When the Captain came on board, he went down into the cabin, and Haggis told him he was under the disagreeable necessity of seizing the vessel, and advised him to apply on shore for relief. By the particular direction of an Act of Parliament, if the men are guilty of any smuggling, the Captain is directed to send them on board a man of war, and the witness had read this clause to the crew, in consequence of this, the common men, while the Captain was below, had seized the boat, with the intention he presumed, of running away; for while they were below, the Custom-house officer, on deck, called down to the Captain, and asked, if he allowed his men to quit the ship: he said no, not one of them, and immediately ran upon deck; the boat had just then pushed off. The Captain ordered them to return, but they rowed away. He called for his gun, which he loaded with a ball cartridge, and told them again to return, or he would fire at them, and as he was a good shot he should kill or wound one of them; some one said, "let him fire if he dare, pull away." The Captain then raised his piece, not to his shoulder, but under his arm, and fired. The witness thought the ball went over the boat, and they on board did not know the shot had taken effect until afterwards. The Captain then loaded his gun again, but the Custom-house Officer fired it in the air. On cross examination, he said there was not a better Captain in the world than the prisoner; and that the ship, which was thus forfeited by the misconduct of the crew, was the whole of his property, and worth about 2,000l. He had ever since supported the family of the deceased.

Haggis, an officer of the Customs, stated, that after the shot was fired they went down, and supposed no mischief had been done.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

THE HAG IN A RED CLOAK.

Inscribed to the Author of "the Grim White Woman."

By Col. Bunbury.

MAT LEWIS was little, Mat Lewis was young,
And his words were lisp'd prettily over his tongue;
A spy-glass he us'd, for he could not well see,
A spy-glass he us'd, for short-sighted was he.

With his spy-glass once straying in Parliament Street,
He chanc'd an old woman in a red cloak to meet;
When the Hag in a red cloak thus awfully said,
"Pray give me a six-pence to buy me some bread.

No six-pence I'll give thee to buy thee some bread,
To the Hag in the red cloak Mat feelingly said;
Then down to the house in a huff strutted he,
For all the world knows that Mat's an M. P.

But as onward he strutted and push'd thro' the crowd,
The Hag in a red cloak still curs'd him aloud;
Strange words of mysterious intent struck his ear,
And could he be frighten'd he then had known fear.

"Tho' cold be thy heart and thy feelings be cold,
"Tho' bold be thy mien, and thy language be bold;
"Ere the clock in St. Giles' be heard to strike one,
"A deed to confound thee, a deed shall be done."

She spoke and then vanish'd at once from his sight,
In a celler as dark as the darkness of night;
While at ev'ry five minutes this horrible strain,
Rush'd in fearful recurrence to Mat's tortur'd brain.

From THE house to his house about twelve he repairs,
To crack seem'd the door, & to crack seem'd the stairs;
He put out his candle, his clothes off he threw,
And St. Giles' clock struck twelve, when the door [open flew.

And the Hag in a red cloak of Parliament Street,
The Hag in the red cloak, whom Mat chanc'd to meet,
The Hag in a red cloak who thus to him said,
"Pray give me a six-pence to buy me some bread."

By a sort of a blue and a glimmering light,
Rode quite round his bed-stead and full in his sight;
She rode in a carriage yclepp'd of birch broom, [room.
And her breath spread the whiffings of gin round the

"I ask'd thee," she cried in a hoarse hallow voice,
"For six-pence, thou gav'st not while yet in thy choice,
"For punishment dire then portended prepare,
"Which e'en to repentence I cannot now spare.

"Know that she, who so lately sustain'd thy abuse,
"Is thy mother, oh shame! & my name Mother Goose,
"To a German Romancer thee decoming I bore,
"And we both dipp'd knee deep in the tale-telling lore.

"But soon thou outvidst all my wonders of old,
"And instead of my stories, thy nonsense was sold;
"With nurses and children I lost my high place,
"And from Newbury's shop I was turn'd in disgrace.

"Depriv'd of a corner to hide my old head,
"I've wander'd about begging e'en for my bread;
"When thou my own child to complete my despair,
"Refus'd my own spoils with thy mother to share.

"But vain are thy toils to supplant me on earth,
"For know that immortal I am from my birth;
"Can defeat all thy charms with a magical spell;
"And all thy productions in vapour dispel.

"Ye ghosts and hop-gobblins and horrible shapes,
"Ye lions, ye griffins, ye wolves, and ye apes,
"Ye strange jumbled figures from river and fen,
"Ye fire-born monsters and fishified men.

"Ye raw head and bloody bones, spectres and shades,
"Ye water-sprite swains and transmogrified maids;
"As your grand-mother's curse on each of you fall,
"To hell and the devil fly one and fly all."

Then the ghosts and hop-gobblins and horrible shapes,
The lions, the griffins, the wolves, and the apes;
And strange jumbled figures from river and fen,
The fire-born monsters and fishified men.

The raw head and bloody bones, spectres and shades,
Water-sprite swains and transmogrified maids;
As they heard the Goose curses on each of them fall,
To hell and the devil flew one and flew all.

Fled in fire, in water, in smoke, and in hail,
Some black and some green, some red and some pale;
Fled with accounts of honor, of sport, and of wit,
Tra lira, tra lira, and fall-de-ral tit.

As thus swiftly away Mat's progeny flew,
Mother Goose summon'd up the original crew,
Who with loud peals of laughter and sallies of fun,
Pinch'd, quizz'd and tormented the reprobate son.

A Knight led them on who was first to assail,
He was arm'd cap-a-pee in a clear coat of mail;
Sir Hornbook was he at the very first glance,
Mat saw he was Lord of the field of Romance.

When little Red-riding-hood's wolf howl'd amain,
Fear shook all his limbs and unsettled his brain;
But the horrors he suffer'd can ne'er be surpass'd,
When little Cock Robbin's sad funeral pass'd.

When Blue-beard for blood loudly chowl'd o'er his wife,
And sister Ann pleaded so well for her life;
Mat's favorite spectre dissolv'd into air,
And he gave up the spirit a prey to despair.

To his mother he bow'd and now penitent grown,
Cried, "thy strength and my empty pretensions I own,
"How vain were my arts to supplant you on earth,
"For immortal, oh mother, thou wert from thy birth.

"Behold me in shame and in penitence sunk,
"Take all my romance, nay, e'en take my '*Monk*;'
"But spare me since thus, I acknowledge my crime,
"My epilogues, sonnets, and lady-like rhime."

Mother Goose, as her son was in penitence sunk,
Only took his romances and some scenes from "the
And left him in future to trifle his time, [Monk,"
In epilogue, sonnet, and lady-like rhime.

If you bid me the moral dear Mat to rehearse,
'Tis that nonsense is nonsense in prose and in verse,
And that all who to talents have any pretence,
Should write not at all, or should write *common sense.*

THE BOY AND THE BUTTERFLY.

As on a morn in blooming May,
A butterfly in colors gay,
Flew o'er the flowers on busy wing
To sip the honied sweets of spring;
A boy look'd on with ardent view,
And ran to seize it as it flew.
From pink to pink the insect hies,
And to the fragrant myrtle flies,
On beds of violets reposes,
And on the blooming breasts of roses.

The boy, with many a bound in vain,
Attempts the glittering prize to gain;
Still fleeting light on gaudy wing,
The butterfly eludes his spring;
From flower to flower forever changing,
O'er all the varied landscape ranging.
At length a tulip's bloom it spies;
Eager to taste the flower it flies,
Half buried in the cup appears,
Nor sees the youth, nor danger fears.

The boy drew nigh, with ardent bound,
He seized the fly and grasp'd it round,
All mangled in his hand it flies,
It's colors marred, and varying dies.
With streaming eye the boy look'd on,
Mourning its loss and beauties gone;
When thus inspiring words it sung,
Well worthy of a Stoic's tongue:—
"Know, pleasure is, however drest,
A painted butterfly at best,
Which gently touch'd, may charm the while,
And gild with joy the path of toil;
But press'd with too much ardor, lies
All mangled in the embrace—and dies."

(Continued from the third page.)

Prisoner said; "I thought I had been a better shot." Witness replied, "I am glad you did not hit any of them; you would have reflected upon yourself the rest of your life." The Captain then begged the witness would lend him the Custom-house boat to go ashore, observing, "the d—d rascals have stolen my own."

Prisoner's Counsel contended, this was justifiable homicide, as the crew were under martial law.

Witnesses were called to prisoner's character, among whom was Mr. Freeling, Secretary to the Post Office, and several naval officers who stated, that the prisoner was a retired naval officer, and that his whole life had been marked for humanity.

The Lord Chief Baron in summing up, stated, that the question turned upon the fact of malice being in the mind.

The Jury found the prisoner—*Guilty of Manslaughter.*

The Lord Chief Baron, then addressed the prisoner. It was fit that the violent death of any individual should be seriously enquired into. He had produced testimonials of a character honourable to himself, and which he hoped he would continue to merit. He was sentenced to pay a fine and be discharged.

The prisoner replied, it should be his future endeavour to merit the indulgence he had received.

Samuel Lucas, a publican, at Harwich, was indicted for the murder of William Brugg, on the 30th July, at Harwich.

Three witnesses, Norman, Earnshaw, and Browne, said, that they and the deceased were drinking at the house of the prisoner on the 30th of July last; that prisoner took two earthen pots off the table, and thurst them into the face of the deceased; that the deceased gave the prisoner a slap in the face, saying, "There is one for one," upon which prisoner went into the bar, and fetched out a constable's staff, with which he gave the deceased a blow on the head; that he prevented the deceased from falling, and then repeated his blow for seven or eight times. He then dragged him along and tumbled him into the bar. The deceased was insensible for 15 hours. He went home to Colchester, where he died on the 26th August.

Six medical men, some of whom saw him immediately after the blows and others saw the head opened, stated that it was impossible he could have received such blows; that there was no symptom of any violence existing in the skull or brains, and that he died with the symptoms of fever.

The young men who first saw him, said he was in a state of insensibility, but from the smell of his breath, he suspected deep intoxication, as, on shaving that part of his head where the blows were said to be given, he could discover no wound or bruise.

The Learned Judge directed the Jury to acquit the prisoner; and they returned verdict of—*Not Guilty.*

PARIS, March 20.

A council of war was held on the 13th instant, on captain Saint Cricq, late Commander of the frigate *Clorinde*, composed of the Admirals Rosilly, Ganteaume, Missiessy, Emeriau, &c. on charges; 1st, for not doing all in his power in the action of May 20, 1811, in which the frigate *Renommée* was captured: 2dly, for having separated himself from his Commander, almost at the instant of the action, when he should have kept very near, and have made no movement which could have carried him to a distance: 3dly, for not having, although the *Clorinde* was in a sufficient condition, made any attack on the enemy, a little while after the separation from the *Renommée*, and almost at the moment when the enemy ceased his fire on that ship; the result of which attack might have been the abandonment by enemy of his persuit of the *Renommée*, if she were not too much injured; or, on the other hand, if the enemy had been rendered unable to take possession of her; and, 4thly, for having voluntarily failed in his mission to the Isle of Java, which was prescribed to him by his instructions, dated December 22, 1810, should he be unable to enter the Isle of France.

The Council sat, by adjournments, till the 18th instant, and examined a number of witnesses; one of whom, Gerot Fabritius, a native of Enkhuysen, Lieutenant in the *Clorinde*, not being familiar with the French language, was, at his own request, examined in the English tongue.

On the evening of the 18th inst. the Council decreed, by a majority of six voices to two, that Jacques Saint Cricq, member of the Legion of Honour, formerly commander of the *Clorinde*, was guilty of disobedience to the orders of his Commander, but not in presence of the enemy; and condemned him to be cashiered, and declared unworthy to serve, as well for that fault, as for having taken no part in the second engagement, in which the *Renommée* yielded; and for having abandoned that frigate through a false manœuvre, irresolution, and want of judgment; and that, in conformity with the article of the law, which was read by the President, ("Every Commander of a ship of war, guilty of disobeying the Orders or signals of his Commander, shall be deprived of his command; and if his disobedience occasions a separation, either of his own, or another vessel of the squadron, he shall be cashiered, and be unworthy to serve; if this takes place in presence of the enemy, he shall be condemned to death") the Council condemned the accused Jacques St. Cricq, unanimously, to three years imprisonment in such place as the Government should appoint. They further condemned him to be degraded from the Legion of Honour, and to pay all the costs of the proceedings; and ordered 200 copies of the judgment to be publicly affixed.

Francois Ponee, Captain of the *Nereide*, Member of the Legion of Honour; and the Lieutenant Defredot Duplanty, were acquitted from all charges touching the lost of the *Nereide* and the *Renommée*, which they commanded after the death of their respective Captains; and their swords were ordered to be returned to them.

The two dissentient voices in St. Cricq's case, were—one for capital punishment, and the other on the application of a particular law.

CADIZ, March 4.

At half-past one this day, Sir H. Wellesley, as Ambassador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty, made his public entry for the purpose of presenting his credentials to the Regency. The troops of the garrison were drawn up in a line from His Excellency's house to the Palace. A detachment of 12 cavalry, with an officer, escorted his Excellency from his house; and, on his return to his hotel, he was attended by one company with its colours. The troops beat a saluto on his going and returning.

The Juramentados, taken near Malaga, have been executed.

The vandel Soult, who so precipitately left our coast, has returned to it.

CADIZ, March 9.

On the 4th instant, the day on which his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador publicly presented his credentials to the new Regency, he entertained the new Ambassador to the Court of London, the Conde Fernan Nunes; the President of the Cortes, and many strangers of distinction were present. The health of Ferdinand VII, George III. the Prince Regent, the Regency of Spain, the immortal Willington, and destruction to Bonaparte were drank.

AMERICA.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18.

"*La Vengeance* and *La Franchise*, French privateers, were burnt in this port on the 15th inst.

"On Wednesday night, the 13th instant three or four American seamen, unarmed, were attacked in the western part of this city, by a body of the privateer's men, and received several wounds with knives and daggers.

"On the next day, the 14th inst, the heterogeneous crews of Italians, Venetians, Sicilians, Portuguese, and Frenchmen, expressed their determination of making a second assault, and on the same night carried it into dreadful execution. J. R. Taylor, of Philadelphia, Second Mate of the *Betty*, Capt. Fountain, a respectable young man, after receiving dagger wounds through the arm, under the left shoulder, and on the crown of his head, was dispatched by a sabre blow on board his ship.

"At the same time, Collins, an American, was so desperately wounded, that he died the next morning. Many other seamen were stabbed and maimed. On Friday the 15th instant, a number of Captains and Mates, and seamen, were proceeding with the American flag towards the wharf, at which, *La Franchise* was lying, and were ambuscaded and fired upon by the privateer's men from aloft on the wharf, while one or two cross-shots were discharged from the privateers, Capt. Miller, of the brig Champlin, received a shot through his head, and is in a dangerous situation. A seaman belonging to Capt. Howland's vessel, was killed. An Italian, the sailing master of one of the vessels, and a Frenchman, fell in the rencountre; and a negro on board, was shot through the hand.

"Popular indignation could no longer be restrained; the alarm-bell sounded, and the drums beat to arms. *La Franchise* was boarded, and immediately towed across the river, where she was fired; and a great number of seamen were in the act of dismantling, and casting off *La Vengeance*, when she was boarded, by a detachment of the Savannah volunteers. The Mayor of the city soon after arrived on board, and after delivering an address to the exasperated populace, exhorting them to keep the peace, she was committed, with the crew then remaining on board of her, to the protection of the corps. Her anchors having been cut away, and almost all her rigging destroyed, an attempt was made to run her on the opposite shore, but it failed, and she drifted to Twig's wharf, where she grounded; the prisoners on board had been previously landed, and received under protection of the Republican Blues.

"Soon after night, a number of boats' crews expressed their determination to carry the vessel. Desperate efforts were made by them to board, and she was defended at the point of the bayonet until half-past 11 o'clock; the assailants had now prepared combustibles, and had set fire to a Petersburgh boat, within 20 yards of the privateer, which, when set adrift, could not have passed one side of her, while the utmost exertion was required on the other to keep off the boarders. One hour and a half having elapsed, since the corps had been promised relief or reinforcement, not receiving any, and having been eight hours at their posts, exposed to wind and rain, and seeing no possibility of saving the vessel from the attacking party, was desired to draw off, and the detachment was disembarked. *La Vengeance* was soon after in flames, and burnt to the water's egde.

"On Saturday, the 16th instant, the remains of Taylor and Collins were interred. The Captains of the port acted as pall-bearers and mourners; and on this melancholy occasion, citizens of all ranks joined the procession from the Exchange, which consisted of nearly 400 persons."

BATAVIA:—Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, at the Honorable Company's Printing Office, Molenvliet.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

☞ *It is requested that gentlemen, whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.*

Gedrukt te *BATAVIA* By A. H. HUBBARD, In De Edele Compagnies Drukkery Op Molenvliet.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrend de termen van inteekening en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn.—Advertisementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden al zoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

☞ *De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den verbolge voor te komen.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1812.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information the following Notification published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 22d October last, and to give notice, that all Rice which may be exported from Samarang, Grissee and Sourabaya, from the 1st January to the 1st April next, for the port of Bombay direct, shall be relieved from the Export Duty at those Ports.

Advertentie.

HET heeft den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade behaagt te bepalen dat de ondervolgende in de Calcuttasche Courant van den 22 October j. l. geinsereerde opgave tot een elks informatie en narigt herdrukt worde, en dat teffens aan een ygelyk worde bekend gemaakt dat alle Ryst welke tusschen den 1ste January en den 1ste April aanstaande, van Samarang, Grissee en Sourabaya rechtstreeks naar Bombay zal verveerd worden, bevryd zal wezen van de betaling van uitgaande regten in die havens respectivelyk.

Calcutta Gazette, October 22, 1812.

FORT WILLIAM,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 12, 1812.

The following Statement of the Market Prices of *GRAIN* at Bombay, on the 15th September, received from the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of that Presidency, is published for general information.

ARTICLES.		*Rupees*	*Q.*	*Rs*
Hansia Wheat,	per candy,	44	0	0
Bhownagur Gram,	do.	41	0	0
Ditto do. of 2d sort,	do.	None	0	0
Ditto Bazree, 1st sort,	do.	39	0	0
Ditto ditto, 2d sort,	do.	38	0	0
Jambosir, ditto,	do.	40	0	0
Juareé,	do.	None	0	0
Mug,	do.	48	0	0
Mut,	do.	38	0	0
Werred,	do.	38	0	0
Chowly,	per phara,	3	2	0
Broach Doll,	do.	4	1	50
Surat, ditto,	do.	4	2	0
Sindy red Rice,	do.	None	0	0
UNBEATEN RICE, OF SORTS.				
Putney Rice,	per phara,	4	2	50
Raws ditto,	do.	4	1	50
Red ditto,	do.	4	0	50
BEATEN RICE.				
Jerasual Rice, 1st sort,	do.	6	0	0
Ditto do. 2d do.	do.	5	3	0
Vergole ditto,	do.	5	2	0
Putney ditto,	do.	5	1	0
Raws ditto,	do.	4	3	0
MANGALORE RICE.				
Unboiled Rice, 1st sort,	per robbin	4	2	0
Ditto do. 2d do.	do.	4	0	0
Boiled, do.	do.	3	2	0
BENGAL RICE.				
Unboiled Rice, 1st sort,	per bag,	12	2	0
Ditto ditto, 2d do.	do.	10	0	0
Boiled ditto, 1st do.	do.	8	0	0
Ditto ditto, 2d do.	do.	7	2	0
BATTY.				
Putney,	per moorah,	50	0	0
Raws,	ditto,	46	0	0
Red,	ditto,	None	0	0

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Secty. to Govt.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA.
Dec. 10, 1812.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Sale of Lands in Crawang, formerly advertised to take place on the 1st January, is postponed to Monday the 16th of that month, on which day they will be put up together with the lots intended to be sold in the Batavia Regencies at the Stadt-house, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

C. ASSEY, *Secretary.*

BATAVIA, Dec. 18, 1812.

HIERNEVENS wordt bekend gemaakt dat de verkoop van Land in het Crawangsche, welke moest plaats grypen op den 1 January van het volgende jaar, is uitgesteld tot Maandag den 16 January daaraanvolgende, op welke dag de bovengenoemde Landen, tegelykertyd met de in de Regentschappen te verkopene stukken Lands op het Stadhuis publiek zullen verkogt worden ten 10 uren voor de middag.

Op order van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur.

BATAVIA *den* 18*de Dec.* 1812.

C. ASSEY, *Secretaris.*

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to determine with a view to the more regular examination and controul of contingent Civil charges, that all Contingent Bills shall be in the first instance examined in the Accountant's Department, and from thence submitted to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, Notice is hereby given, that all Contingent Bills in the Civil Department, in any part of the Island, are in the first instance to be sent to the Accountant at Batavia, accompanied by the several vouchers and authorities by which such Bills are presented. The decision of Government thereon will be received from the Secretary's Office, and a failure of the transmission of the necessary documents will subject the parties to a rejection of the charge.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Ass. Sec. to Govt.

Batavia, Dec. 12, 1812.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden heeft te bepalen dat, ter regelmatiger examinatie en beter fnuiking van extra declaratien en reekeningen, dezelve in de eerste plaats op de Rekenkamer moeten worden nagezien, en van daar aan Zyne Excellentie toegezonden, zoo word by dezen bekend gemaakt dat zodanige declaratien en reekeningen, het civile Departement betreffende, in welk gedeelte van het Eiland zulks ook moge wezen, in de eerste plaats moeten worden gezonden aan den Accountant te Batavia, voorzien van de nodige Documenten en Orders, op grond van welke zodanige declaratien worden gedaan.—De uitspraak van het Gouvernement op dezelve zal aan de belanghebbenden door den Secretaris van het Gouvernement worden medegedeelt, doch by gebrek van behoorlyke Documenten en bewyzen, zullen de in rekening gebragte onkosten verworpen worden.

Ter ordonnantie van Den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Adjunct Govt. Sect.

Batavia, den 12 Dec. 1812,

Advertisement.

COMPLAINTS having been made to Government that it has become a practice in Batavia and its Environs to purchase Clothes and Accoutrements from the Soldiers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Troops, Notice is hereby given, that any person convicted of this offence shall be fined ten times the value of the property purchased, and on repetition of the offence shall be moreover liable to corporal punishment and to such other penalties as the nature of the case may require. All persons therefore are hereby strictly warned and cautioned against purchasing or taking in pawn any part of the Dress or Accoutrements belonging to Soldiers or others attached to the Military Establishments, as they shall answer for the same at their peril.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Asst. Sec. to Govt.

Batavia, Dec. 12, 1812.

Advertentie.

ALZOO aan het Gouvernement gebleken is dat er zich te Batavia en dies ommestreeken persoonen bevinden welke zich niet ontzien kleederen en andere monteering stukken van soldaten; tot Zyne Majesteits en de Compagnies Troupen behorenne te kopen, zoo word by dezen bekend gemaakt dat een ygelyk welke zich aan het kopen van soortgelyke goedern zal schuldige maken, voor de eerste maal zal verbeuren eengeld boete ten bedragen van tienmaal de waarde van het gekogte, en ten tweden malen zal onder hevig zyn aan lyfstraffe of zodanige andere punaliteiten als de toedragt der zake zal gebieden. Een elk die zulks mogt aangaan word gevolglyk ten sterksten gewaarschouwd zich van het kopen van zodanige goederen te onthouden, ten zynen periculen.

Ter Ordonnantie van de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Adjt. Govts. Sect.

Batavia, den 12 Dec. 1812

Advertisement.

A Quantity of Seed Wheat having been received by Government from Bengal; Notice is hereby given, that small quantities will be delivered to Individuals on application to the Residents at Samarang and Sourabaya.

This indulgence is granted solely for the purpose of introducing Wheat into more general cultivation, and it is consequently expected that persons who take advantage of this offer will subsequently prove that the Wheat has actually been applied to that purpose.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary.

BATAVIA,
Dec. 16, 1812.

Advertentie.

BY het Gouvernement een hoeveelheid Tarwe van Bengalen ontvangen zynde, zoo wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat daarvan kleine hoeveelheden zullen worden uitgereikt aan zoodanige particulieren, als daartoe verzoek zullen doen aan de Residenten van Samarang en Sourabaya.

Het oogmerk dezer vergunning strekt eenlyk om daardoor de culture der Tarwe meer algemeen intevoeren, en er wordt dernalve verwacht. dat een ieder, die zich dit aanbod ten nutte gemaakt heeft, naderhand blyken zal geven dat de Tarwe werkelyk tot voorschreven einde gebruikt is.

Batavia den 16 le December 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Gouverneur.

C. ASSEY, *Secretaris.*

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Packets are open at the Post-Office for the reception of Letters for England in the Honorable Company's ship Juliana.

C. ASSEY,
Sec'y to the Lieut Governor.

Batavia, Dec. 12, 1812.

BY dezen word bekend gemaakt dat er op het Post-kantoor een paquet is geopent ter receptie van brieven naar Engeland, te verzenden met het E. C. Schip Juliana.

Batavia den 12 December 1812.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van den Luit. Gouverneur.

Government Advertisement.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a general description of the boundaries of such Lands as the Government intends selling in the Batavian and Preanger Regencies is now in readiness to be seen at the office of the Resident of Buitenzorg, and that a more minute description is preparing with a map of the Lots, a copy of which will be left at the Collector's Office in Batavia for inspection ten days before the day of sale, of which due notice will hereafter be given.

T. McQUOID,
President of Committee for sale of Lands.

Buitenzorg, Dec. 10, 1812.

Advertentie.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat een generale beschryving van de greusscheidingen van zoodanige Landen, als het Gouvernement voornemens is in de Bataviasche en Preanger Regentschappen te verkoopen, in gereedheid gebragt en te zien is ten Kantore van den Resident te Buitenzorg,— en dat men bezig is een meer byzondere beschryving benevens een kaart van de percelen te vervaardigen, waarvan een kopy ten Kantore van den Collecteur te Batavia te zien zal zyn voor een ieder, en zulks tien dagen voor den dag der verkooping, welke nader bekend zal worden gemaakt.

TH. M'QUOID,
President van de Commissie tot verkoop der Landen.

BUITENZORG
Dec. 10, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. Marcus',

AN elegant new LANDANLETTE, made to order by Steuart and Co. Calcutta, with plated Harness for four Horses.

2.—A fashionable Ladies' TONJON. Put upon wheels, would make a neat Buggy.

3.—Two open Carriages, and one Closeone, the best Batavia made, with Solo Harness, and 3 sets of Solo and Koedoe Carriage Horses,—Saddle Horses,—Slave Cooks,—Coachmen,—Stable-boys, &c.

Enquire of Mr. Marcus, or at Major Robison's.

UIT DE HAND TE VERKOOPEN.

EEN Fraai Engelsche HALFKOETS, met nieuwe Tuygen van 4 paarden,

2.—Een Juffrouw's DRAAGSTOEL, ook niew en Engelsche gemaakt.

Een Phæton, een Chais, en Koets met Javasche Tuygen.

—3. Span Soloosche en Koedoesche Wagen-paarden, Rydpaarden, Slaven twee Kocks, twee Koetsiers, Voorloopers, &c.

Te bevragen by den Heer *Marcus*, of by den Majoor *Robison*.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

THE Estate called Rustenberg, with about 120 acres of Land, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Great River, 8 miles from Batavia, together with a good stock of Cows, Sheeps, Goats, Deer, &c. and a new and commodious Dwelling House, with extensive out-offices.

Enquire of Mr. Marcus, Batavia.

N. B.—Half the purchase money may remain at Interest, on proper Security.

UIT DE HAND TE VERKOOPEN.

HET Landgoed *Rustenberg*, groot omtrent 60 Margens, met een nieuw en gemakkelyk Woon Huis, Koekraal, Stal voor 16 Paarden, Kombuis, en alles reeds bewoonbaar, te zamen met een schoone inventaries van Koebeesten, Schaapen, Varkens, Hartebeesten, en Hoendenbeien

Te bevraagen by den Heer *Marcus*.

N. B. De helft van de koopsprys kan op interest blyven onder goede Borgen.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Proprietor of the late Hotel at Weltevreden, taking into consideration the great inconvenience sustained by the Public, from the want of healthy and suitable accommodations to put up at, is thereby induced to offer for sale upon favourable conditions the House, out-houses, furniture and whatever appertained to the establishment.

For further particulars enquire of the Proprietor at Weltevreden.

VAN GESSELER TE LINTELO.

December 18th 1812.

Advertentie.

DE grootste ongelegendheid en ongemak In Stede waar in zig vreemdelingen bevinden door het gebrek aan een Logement moetende zig thans in de ongesonde Stad ophouden, zo bied den ondergetekende aan het publicq op favorable condition het voor heen geweesen Logement, op Weltevreden met het geen daar nog meer toe behorende is, tot dat eynde te koop aan, die gading daar in heeft vervoegen zig by den ondergetekende als eygenaar van 't zelve.

Weltevreden, den 18 *December* 1812

VAN GESSELER TE LINTELO.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, for a Family, elegantly furnished, situated at Ryswick.—For further particulars enquire of the Printer of this Paper.

BATAVIA,
Dec. 12, 1812.

GEDRUKT TE *BATAVIA* BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENVLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrend de termen van inteening en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertisementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

☞ *De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.*